ward the gallant officer fer this high honor? e gallant officer upon whom it is proposed to con-high honor? We are told that we shall give a precedent. Sir, there is no danger of precedent here, for such services come very rarely. Gentlement have tasked their recollection to find precedents in the history of the country, and have found only one which they can quote as at all bearing upon this question, and that is the case of Gen. Washington at the close of the American Revolution. It is a period of sixty years, then, since any soldier has come before the Government of the United States claiming such honors, or since they have been claimed in behalf of a soldier such as it is said were offered to Washington. If we can judge of the future by the commencement of the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the same that the character of Brookins Campbell—mitmacy ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the same the character of Brookins Campbell—mitmacy ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the character of Brookins Campbell—mitmacy ripened into the same strendship between him and my ripened into the character of Brookins Campbell—mitmacy ripened into the character of the starters, winged its fleaven, and the spirit, released from its fetters, winged its fleaven, and the spirit, released from its fetters, winged its fleaven, and the spirit, released from its fetters, winged its fleaven, and the spirit, released from its fetters, winged its fleaven, and the spirit, released from its fetters, winged its fleaven, and the spirit, released from its fetters, winged its fleaven, and the characte offered to Washington. If we can judge of the future by the past, it will be sixty years more—ay, sir, I fear it will be hundreds of years more—before there will arise anther commander so brave, so pure, so humane, so wise,

other commander so brave, so pure, so humane, so wise, so generous and devoted to his country and to humanity as Winfield Scott.

What is this honor that we propose to give him? It is only to give him a higher grade in the army than that which he now occupies. Do we forget, can we forget, that the country which he subdued—Mexico, the enemy whom he prostrated and humbled-tendered to him, not merely he empty honor of a title, but the Presidency, the actual covernment of that Republic? He declined that, as a aithful citizen of the United States. It is but just, then, that we should reward him with this rank; for a soldier

it is the highest that our country has in her power to give. The joint resolution was reported to the Senate with amendment, and the question upon ordering it to be en-grossed for a third reading was taken by yeas and nays,

with the fellowing result : YEAS-Measrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Ben XEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Cass. Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Foot, Gwin, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jorsey, Wade, Weller, and Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Chase, Clay, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Norris, Slidell, Sumner, Walker, and Williams—12.

Mr. SHIELDS. I ask the unanimous consent of th Senate to allow the joint resolution to be now read the third time. The sense of the Senate has been taken, and

the subject may as well be disposed of now.

There being no objection, the resolution was read the third time and passed.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin: From the Legislature of Wisconsir, asking a grant of land to aid in the con-struction of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad. Also, from settlers on the even-numbered sections o

the original grant of land for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, asking that their titles to the land may be secured to them at the minimum price. By Mr. WELLER: From Nathaniel Frye, asking com

pensation for performing the duties of paymaster general during the sickness of that officer.

By Mr. JONES, of Iowa: From officers of the army tationed at Fort Kearney, asking an increase of rations.

On motion by Mr. SEWARD,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War furnish to the Senate
copies of all the reports made by officers of the army within
the last three years of experiments for testing the relative efficacy and usefulness of the Onondaga solar salt and the Turks Island salt in the cure and packing of provisions, to gether with a copy of the instruction under which such ex-periments were made, with any other information which the Department may have illustrating the results of said expe-

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BADGER introduced a bill to amend an act making appropriations for the improvement of commin harbors and ivers, approved August 30, 1852.

The bill was read, when Mr. B. explained that in the year 1852 an act had passed appropriating \$50,000 for reopening a communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic ocean by the construction of a break-water across Creator Sand water across Croaton Sound. The Government had sent its officers to examine into the matter, who found that the break water would be a very expensive undertaking, and utterly useless for the purpose required even if constructed. The Secretary of War considered that the appropriation was for the construction of a breakwater, as recited by the act, and hence nothing had been done in the premises. The whole object of this bill was simply to strike out from the act of 1852 the words "by the construction of a breakwater across Croaton Sound," and allow the appropriation to be so disposed of as best to effect the purpose designed. en made, the bill was con

Mr. SLIDELL, in pursuance of notice, introduced a

bill to establish a navy yard and depot near the city of New Orleans. Also, a bill to remove obstructions to navigation in the

mouths of the Mississippi, at the Southwest Pass and the Pass à Loutre.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. SEWARD, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal railroad through the territories of the United States lying between the Atlantic States and the State of Cali-

This bill contemplates a double railroad track through the Territories of the United States north of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, from some point on the western boundary of one of the Atlantic States to the eastern boundary of California; the location and route to be determined within one year from the date of contract. Public land necessary for the width of the bed of road to be ceded to the company during its existence. The road to be commenced within eighteen months from date of conbe commenced within eighteen months from date of contract, and completed within five years. One-fifth of said road to be completed an unally. The road may be constructed by any company duly incorporated by any Legislature of any of the States. The Secretary of War is to advertise inviting proposals for making said road, and shall contract with such company whose proposal may be considered most advantageous to the United States. The Government to pay either in money or five per cent. stock; the company to deposite with the Treasurer of the United fail to carry on the construction of said road according to contract. When the road is completed the stock deposited by the company is to be returned. The road to be fully constructed and equipped in five years. The company is to have the profits and emoluments of the road for fifty years; but the United States mails, troops, and munitions of warshall be transported at rates to be determined by the United States Government. Congress is to have power to reduce at any time the tells and fares of passengers and ernment, and discharged the duties of his office with an freights, provided that the company be allowed ten per cent. profit on their actual investment. Government, by

on paying the actual cost, with ten per cent advance. The company is to expend one million of dollars of its own money in constructing said road before it is entitled to receive any money from the United States. When that expenditure has been made the company is to receive

act of Cougress, is to have the privilege of taking the road

The Secretary of War shall set apart and lay out into village and city lots sufficient plots of ground at the several places fixed for depots and stations, such lots to be sold at the highest possible price. All public lands within six miles of said road not included in villages and cities not to be sold for less than \$2.50 per acre; and all over six, and less than twelve, are not to be sold for less

than \$1.87 per acre.

Mr. ADAMS moved to reconsider the vote on the pag sage of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Major Caleb But no prejudice, no political excitement, could make Swann, which was entered on the journal.

DEATH OF THE HON. BROOKINS CAMPRELL. A message was received from the House of Represent tives announcing the proceedings of the same in relation to the death of the Hon. BROOKINS CAMPBELL, a Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee, which

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, rose and said: Mr. Presi dent, thrice within the last few days have we been called to do homage to the dead. This hall, draped in the insignia of mourning, announces to us and the country that some distinguished personage has been called from the walks of men, and that the nation honors his memory. I need not remind you, sir, that the object of this honored reminiscence was the Vice President of the nation. A few days after paying this mournful tribute of respect to this departed patriot, we were summoned to perform like sad office in doing honor to the memory of one of our colleagues, Mr. Atherton, a Senator from New Hamp-

shire. To-day we are called to mourn the loss of one of

from which there is no return.

Mr. Campbell, the Representative of the first Congressional district of Tennessee, reached this city, in feeble health, about the opening of the present session of Congress. His health continued to decline until nature,

tives. In the commencement of the war with Mexico he was appointed assistant quartermaster, and in the discharge of the duties of this arduous service he doubtless contracted the disease that has thus prematurely closed a life fall of hope and promise.

To-day, for the third time during this session, (of yet

tudes of that patriot army have been gathered to their fathers, and now sleep the long sleep of death! Many fell in the fierce conflict of arms, and many more by the slow but no less fatal progress of disease. Though many sleep beneath a foreign soil in a stranger land, and others were permitted to be buried with their fathers; yet, sir, scattered as are their remains, varied as were their fortunes and their deaths, they are not forgotten. Their deeds and their memories are graven on a nation's heart, where they will live, and freshen, and bloom as long as liberty shall have a name or freedom a home.

I know, Mr. President, that culogies are often as un-

eaning as they are unmerited. I can never deal in mere panegyric. I shall say no more than is due to truth and justice. Brookins Campbell was an honest man; and in all the varied relations of life vindicated his title to this high distinction. As husband, father, and friend, he was affectionate, kind, just, and true. But all these virtues, clustering around him and shedding their lustre on his clustering around him and shedding their lustre on his pressively sad this warning, teaching of the mutability of human life—of how powerless are the earthly hands of him and shedding their lustre on his pressively sad this warning, teaching of the mutability of human life—of how powerless are the earthly hands of him and shedding their lustre on his pressively sad this warning, teaching of the mutability of human life—of how powerless are the earthly hands of him and shedding their lustre on his pressively sad this warning, teaching to have and of friendship to save, and teaching, too, how sinclustering around him and shedding their lustre on his pathway of life, were not sufficient to shield him from the shafts of death. The devoted fondness of a wife, a child, and friends afforded no immunity from the dread flat. If a life of usefulness to his family, his friends, and his country could have availed any thing, then he had not died. But, alas! how impotent is all human effort; how see, his own beloved Tennessee, will feel that she has lost unheeded the entreaties of friendship; how unavailing one of the noblest and best of her noble and good sons. the tears of love and affection! Who but the Omnipotent can arrest the demands of insatiate death, or stay its weep over their honored dead. Missouri would mingle fearful desolations? The decree is irrevocable—dust thou her voice and her tears with their voices and their tears. art, and to dust shalt thou return; he has met the de- I second the resolutions of my honorable friend from Tennd, and sleeps quietly.

Whilst we, his colleagues, who knew him, and knew him only to love and admire, mourn his loss; whilst his they were agreed to; and State, and a large, large circle of friends will join us in our sad regrets, yet there is a heart on which this painful o'clock M. bosom, the object of his devoted affection.

If the sincerest sympathy or aught of human effort or human kindness could avail any thing to lighten this blow or soothe the anguished spirit, it would be freely But here all earthly efforts fail, all human consolation are mere mockeries. We are left to commend her to Him who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, and hath promised to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

As a last tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the dead, I offer, Mr. President, the following reso lutions: Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensi-

bility the message from the House of Representatives an-nouncing the death of the Hon. BROOKINS CAMPBELL, a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, That, in token of respect for the memory of the

deceased, the Senate will attend his funeral at the hour ap-pointed by the House of Representatives, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect for the memory f the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Journal of Friday having been read-

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker, twice have we been called upon to mourn the loss of distinguished public servants since the meeting of the present Congress. And to-day I am instructed to ask the indulgence of the House to pause in its labors while I perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of my worthy colleague and friend, the Hon. BROOKINS CAMPBELL, of the First Congressional District BROOKIS CAMPBELL, of the First Congressional District of the State of Tennessee. He died in this city on Sunday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., leaving a fond wife and infant daughter to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. It is hard, sir, to die under any circumstances, but peculiarly so when away from home and deprived of the kind and delicate attentions of that ministering angel (a wife) whose tears soften the pillow of the dying hus-

band, and whose presence blunts even the sting of death itself. Such, however, was the misfortune of Mr. Campbell. He left home about the 20th of November, in feeble health, and came here to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the important trust confided to him by a

generous constituency.

Soon after his arrival in this city he was confined to a sick bed by a lingering disease which baffled the best skill of the medical profession, and prevented him from ever taking his seat in this hall as a member of this body. Conscious of his situation and impending dissolution, it will be gratifying to his bereaved family and friends to know that he met the dread summons with calmness and christian resignation, with a firm belief of his qualification and complete preparation to pass from a world of

sorrow to one of eternal rest. Mr. Campbell was born in Washington county, in the State of Tennessee, in the year 1808, and continued to reside in his native county up to the day of his death. The many public trusts conferred upon him by his immediate neighbors and friends attest more strongly than I can by language his many private virtues, and his sincere and unwavering devotion to the public interest.

In 1835 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature from his native county, and was re-elected in Senate. 1837. In 1841 he was again returned to the popular branch of the Legislature of his State, and continued a member of that body, at each successive session, until 1846. In 1845 he was, by the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives of his State, chosen as the presiding officer of that body. the company to deposite with the Treasurer of the United States at the time of contracting \$5,000,000 in money or bited, in a high degree, those excellent qualities of head in United States or State stocks as security for the per- and heart which so endeared him to his friends and won formance of their contract, on which they are to receive for him the admiration of his political opponents. His interest; but are to forfeit \$100,000 for each month they are him the admiration of his political opponents. His urbanity of manner, amenity of disposition, honesty of purpose, and impartiality of decision gained for him that respect and confidence of every member of the House so necessary to the preservation of decorum and good order

in a legislative assembly.

In 1846 Mr. Campbell was appointed by President Polk an assistant quartermaster to the army of the United States, then in active service on the plains of Mexico. He repaired promptly to the post assigned him by his Govability and fidelity which gained for him not only the good opinion and universal respect of the division of the army with which he was associated, but the hearty approval of the President of the United States. It was in that foreign clime, and while in the military service of his country, he contracted the fatal disease which has cut him off in the meridian of life and "in the midst of his

from Government a sum bearing the same proportion to the whole amount to be paid by the United States that one million of dollars will to the estimated sum to be actually paid by the company exclusive of the moneys to be the promotion of the prosperity of the whole State—Mr. Campbell acquired an influence and power possessed by but few other members of either branch of the General Assembly. In gratitude for his distinguished services, as well as on account of his ability and purity of character, he was chosen by his district, in August last, to re-

present it in this branch of the National Legislature. In politics Mr. Campbell was a Democrat, and radical too in his political faith. He engaged actively in most of the political struggles in his native State since 1834.

him swerve from the path of religious duty. For some time past he had desired to represent his district in the Congress of the United States. He reached the goal of his ambition, and arrived here in time only for his soul to take its departure from the capital of the nation to that city above "not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." He

"So lived that when the summons came to join The innumerable caravan that moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death, He went, not like the quarry-slave at night Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed By an unfaltering trust; approached the grave Like one that draws the drapery of his couch

about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams In token of respect for his memory, and as an expression of our sympathy with his bereaved family, I move the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, That this To se deeply laments the death of the

The resolutions having been read—Mr. CARUTHERS, of Missouri, said: A residence of

gloomily yet eloquently of the memory of the late high-souled and chivalrous Vice President of the United States. The voice of eulogy of the lamented Atherton, and of sor-

Thus, again, Mr. President, is the nation called to mourn the loss of another of its sons, whose life was given to vindicate its honor and defend its flag. What multilen upon this House, upon the country, upon his family, with all the crushing and stunning force of an unexpected bereavement. His district, the country, had scarce heard the story of his illness; his wife, the wife of his love, had not heard the story of his danger; but his death is to fall upon her heart as the lightning of Heaven falls, shivering to ruin all its cherished hopes. It may carry with it a balm of some soothing to that crushed and bleeding heart to know that a nation appreciates highly his lofty talents, his extensive usefulness, his unwavering firmness, his unbend-ing integrity, his pure patriotism, his charming social qualities; that his last hours were tended with all the kind

The question was then taken on the resolutions, and The House thereupon adjourned till to-morrow at twelve

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1853.

IN SENATE.

In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of attending the services connected with the funeral of the Hon. BROOKINS CAMPBELL, leceased, late a member of that House from the State of On the conclusion of the services the Senators return-

ed to their chamber, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After a brief interval the corpse of the deceased member was borne into the hall in charge of the Committee 'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms of Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse; the House, and by the pall-bearers, and followed by the The stockings were hung by the chimney with care, Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;

of the Clerk's desk. At a quarter past twelve o'clock the Senate of the And mamma, in her kerchief, and I in my cap,

and were received by the House standing.

The Senators took seats assigned to them on the right of the Speaker's chair. The Presiding Officer of the Senate (Hon. David R. Archison, of Missouri) was consented (Hon. David R. Archison, of Missouri) was consented the senate of the Speaker's chair. and were received by the House standing.

The President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court of the United States, accompanied by its officers, subsequently entered the hall, and, having been received by the House standing. But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer, were conducted to appropriate seats on the right and With a little old driver, so lively and quick, left of the Speaker's chair. Services appropriate to the occasion were then con-

ducted by Rev. HENRY SLICER, Chaplain of the Senate, and a very solemn and impressive discourse was delivered | And he whistled and shouted and called them by nameby Rev. Mr. MILBURN, Chaplain of the House. His sermon, for the benefit of the living as he said, was marked by many happy thoughts, clothed in words of fervid elo-

sion moved from the hall, according to the order of pro-cession published yesterday, to the Southern mail-boat, When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky, on board of which the body was deposited, and left in So up to the house-top the coursers they flew, charge of the officers who are to accompany it to Ten- With a sleigh full of toys-and St. Nicholas, too The House, on returning to its hall, about half-past

two o'clock, adjourned until Saturday next.

PARTY TACTICS.

Subscriber," the subjoined portion of the remarks of Mr. A bundle of toys he had flung on his back, BAYLY, of Virginia, made in the House of Representatives | And he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack; last week, and forming part of a speech in which Mr. B. His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples how merry ably supported the bill requiring the Assistant Secretary His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry! of the Treasury to be appointed by the President and His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,

The gentleman from Illinois (said Mr. BAYLY) under- The stump of a pipe he held fast in his teeth, took to say that this movement was a "lick" at the Pre. And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath; sident of the United States and the Administration. So He had a broad face and a round little belly, such of us as believed the Constitution required a con- That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly; currence of the Senate in appointing officers of this sort He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf, are not to be regarded as friends of the Administration. And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself. I would beg just here to say to the gentleman from Illi- A wink of his eye and a twist of his head nois that he evidently has made a mistake in this matter, and one of a character not usual with him. I am the champion of the President on this point, and not himself. I came here to vindicate his right to nominate so impor-tant an officer as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk, I beg leave to tell the gentleman from Illinois, who has a good deal of keen sagacity in finding the President's side. He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle, that in this particular case he has made a mistake. He And away they all flew like the down of a thistle; has accused such of us here as are really sustaining the But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight, constitutional rights of the President of making war upon "Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night!" on this question.

Well, sir, the gentleman from Illinois-by what autho-Well, sir, the gentieman from finnois—by what arraign rity I do not precisely understand—understook to arraign and the overseer of one of them were travelling from one part and the overseer of one of them were travelling from one part of Texas to another. Night found them beside a river which of Texas to another. gentiemen who contend for the rights of offenders. It so hapand me, I suppose, as the chief of offenders. It so happened (innocently on my part) that I was the one who
made this point. A Senator, a personal friend of mine,

was fine, the travellers were well armed, and, as they were
was fine, the travellers were well armed, and, as they were

that the Constitution contemplated that such an officer keen, was drawn with a hand of demoniac firmness across the

Well, I told him who I was for, and the

ounded, and shattered, and broken in the direct content of the standard of the Mr. CARUTHERS, of Missouri, said: A residence of many years in the State of Tennessee, where I learned to admire the character of Brookins Campbell—intimacy ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my ripened into the warmest friendship between him and my relations there—having often seen him in his place in the councils of his State, and knowing much of the deep love the jewel is gone.

The honored subject of this humble tribute was a native of Tennessee; born in the county of Washington, in the year 1808. For many years he was a member of the Legislature of the State, and in 1845 was chosen to prepossible!" About Speaker, Clerk, every thing, it was, "If you do this you make war upon the Administration;" if you do that it will be very acceptable to the Ad-

Why, Mr. Chairman, I was not accustomed to that sort of thing even in Washington, although God knows I have been here a great deal longer than I ought to have been, as far as my personal interests are concerned. I have been here during five distinct Administrations, without ever having been before a nominating convention in my life. I was never nominated for any office in my life. But I never bolted in my own person and ran against the candidate of my party. I was not accustomed to this sort of thing.

Well, sir, a Clerk was elected; he turned out a constiquanties; that his last hours were tended with all the kind ministrations of friendship, and his death grieved by all who knew him—for they all loved him—with all the agony of a personal bercavement. the office of Librarian. I did not want him turned out. I sentatives, in electing its officers, might be permitted to elect its own Librarian—the man who is to get books for us, keep our books in order, and wait upon us; and wishing to reinstate Col. Parker, who had been turned out, I thought I would take the chance of an election by the House itself, and see whether they would not "proscribe proscription." And, sir, I was told that it was a stab at the Administration to claim that the House might elect

its own Librarian! [Laughter.]
I confess I submitted the resolution for the election of that officer because Mr. Parker was a constituent of mine. Otherwise I would not have done it, for I am not in the habit of meddling in other people's affairs.

But it was said that I aimed a stab at the Administra-

I do not speak without authority, that the President of the United States does not sympathize in all this. I dis-pute the authority of the gentleman from Illinois to speak by authority on these points. I deny he has a commis-sion. He has no commission, and he shall not be accredited. He is an usurper. He assumes a power which he has not had conferred upon him. But I do not care, for one, whether he has that power or not. The points I have made are before this committee and before the country. If I have not satisfied the committee that I am right on the question on constitutional law, I have at least said enough to show there is sufficient in the argument to justify me in entertaining the opinion I have expressed, without the imputation being cast upon me of a design to make the point merely for the embarrassment of the Administration. I thank God my connexion with the Democratic party is not so recent and dubious that I must

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

compound for a want of fidelity to its principles by a loud profession of friendship for the Administration.

The elder of our readers have no doubt read the follow The House met at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of ing Christmas Effusion in our columns before to-day, as attending the funeral obsequies of Hon. BROOKINS CAMP-BELL, late the Représentative from the First Congresthe last fifteen or twenty years. Its republication, howsional District of the State of Tennessee.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, Chaplain to the House, offered up ever, needs no excuse, as it is good enough to be entitled to a place on each successive Christmas Day.

s mourners.

The coffin was placed in the area immediately in front The children were nestled all snug in their beds, While visions of sugar-plums danced o'er their heads : United States, preceded by its officers, entered the Hall, Had just settled ourselves for a long winter's nap, When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter, The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick!

fore rapid than eagles his coursers they came. "Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Nixen! On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Dunder and Blixen-To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall! uence and appropriate admonition.

At the conclusion of these services the funeral procesNow, dash away, dash away, dash away all!" And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof The prancing and pawing of each little hoof; As I drew in my head and was turning around, Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.

He was dressed all in far, from his head to his foot, We transfer to our columns, at the suggestion of "A And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot; And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread. He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,

"MURDER WILL OUT."

pened (innocently on my part) that I was the one who made this point. A Senator, a personal friend of mine, came down here and told me there was a bill in the Senate providing for the mode of paying the Senators, and begged me to look outforit, and give it a helping hand when it came before the House. I promised to do it. I am always glad to accommodate a friend in a matter of that sort. I was on the look-out for the Senate bills. Thus my attention was called to this one. The question presented by it was one which I had an opinion, and I made the point that the Constitution contemplated the confirmation by the Senate of officers of the grade of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The question was not new to me. At the last Congressit was recommended that there should be an Assistant Secretary of State. As they had travelled for and no sense of danger disturbed their slumbers. Not so with the overseer. For him there was no sleep. Athirst for filthy lucre, his greed had banished sleep, his blood ran riot, and he saw red! He knew that the planters had a large sum of money with them, and, as neither he nor they were acustomed to wild-wood journeyings, thoy soon prepared rough accommodations for the night. As they had travelled far and fast during the preceding day the planters were soon in the enjoyment of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy seemed by it was one which I had no opinion, and I made the point that the Constitution contemplated the analysis of the section of country in which they then sojourned, he thought the opportunity a favorable one for possessing himself of their wealth. But in order to do so he must first made the planters were well armed, and, as they were accustomed to wild-wood journeyings, thoy soon prepared rough accommodations for the night. As they had travelled far and fast during the preceding day the planters were soon in the enjoyment of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy seemed by the enjoyment of the same read no sense of danger disturbed their hearth of the them, and no s should be nominated by the President and submitted to throat of one of the planters, and a leaden death was sent from a pistol into the ear of the other. Then did the red Sir, I am tired of this eternal arraigning of gentlemen, whenever they act on their own convictions, for being in opposition to the Administration. It has been rung in my ears ever since I have been in Washington, "the President's policy," "support of the Administration," "opposition to the Administration," until it has occurred to me that there is nothing engaging the attention of members of Congress except finding out the President's wishes, either to conform to them or to thwart them.

If one a pistol into the ear of the other. Then did the red robber consider himself a man of wealth, for the sum which he had gained by the double murder entitled him so to think. He fied the country; went to the federal capital, and participated in wild and reckless pleasures to his heart's content. But gambling and other dissipations gare wings to his riches, the by the prosecution of a successful burglary, again filled his purse. But the crime was traced to him, and he was a received, tried, and sentenced for five years to the penitentiary. wishes, either to conform to them or to thwart them.

Sir, a celebrated English writer, in speaking of Rome at Sir, a celebrated English writer, in speaking of Rome at a time when the spirit of liberty had fled and the spirit of faction had taken its place, says: "Cosar had his party, and Antony had his party; the commonwealth had none." I shall not pursue that idea. I am tired of this thing.

Why, sir, when I arrived in Washington with my family I had not registered my name before a gentleman took me by the button-hole and asked me, "Who are you for for Speaker?" Well, I told him who I was for, and the

COMMUNICATION.

MOTIVE POWER OF THE BLOOD.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 10, 1853. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I observe in the Intelligener of the 8th and 23d ultimo that a correspondent, signing himself " A. W. Ely, Census Bureau, 8th street," has been amusing himself with throwing stones at my humble self and a distinguished lady, whom I never saw, (Mrs. Willard, of Troy,) for being the advocates of a new doctrine on the motive power of the blood, which he is pleased to regard as most absurd and ridiculous. He thinks it has not made one convert, yet he seems to view it of sufficient importance to resort to the extraordinary means of converting the Census Bureau into a battery, and to borrow your Paixhan to throw his missiles at it.

Coming from the Census Bureau and relating to a property of the primary seat and type of life, and that the blood chiefly primary seat and type of life, and that the blood chiefly circulates by means of a mechanical agency derived from the heart, and not by reason of the vitality, and dynamic forces associated with vitality, derived from the air in the act of respiration, as the crocodile, under the torture, declares that it does, and that Moses wrote the literal property of the control of the c

you deemed it unnecessary to pass his materials through your editorial crucible, and admitted them without examination, as you would any other from the Departments of the Government. But as there is a lady in the case, whom I found at the head of the stairs on a great physical tion whether the word anglicized kinety, as it governs the logical question, without knowing, as the Frenchman would say, how she got there, I am sure, gentlemen, that your gallantry, if nothing else, will not deny me the privilege of defending her through the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and, what is of less imher doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed, and the same medium that her doctrine has been assailed. portance, incidentally myself, as we both stand on the mark and do some service in assisting to extend the empire of truth and science into the wilderness of error. tuent of mine—a good Democrat, whose father was a Democrat, who belongs to a class of Democrats known and understood in Virginia. Col. Parker was turned out of purpose of a newspaper controversy on a scientific subject, but to prevent a question at issue between myself and the head of the Census Bureau on a political one from being impulsion of the blood derived from the heart of the head of the Census Bureau on a political one from being forestalled by his subordinate forestalling this. The nature of that issue can be seen in the November number of De Bow's Review, page 538, where he claims to be my only approver or convert, "in the face of all the medical and The globules are different in size and form. According scientific men of the country." I am not satisfied with to the new doctrine, improved by me, the fectus is, phyone approver or convert; and on the question whether siologically speaking, a fish, or more properly a young there be not more than one to approve the "negro disease" article we are at issue—I claiming not only the physicians of Louisiana, assembled in convention, to whom the maternal blood that the gills or branchise do for physicians of Louisiana, assembled in convention, to whom the maternal blood that the gills or branchise do for it was read, and by whom it was unanimously approved fishes and other aquatic animals in extracting the vital whom the observations were made. I freely give up a few medical and literary men to be found in our cities, mostly of foreign education, who know nothing of and care less about the physical peculiarities of the Ethiopian race, whom the editor of the Review mistook for "all the tion! I beg leave to tell the gentleman from Illinois, and

medical and literary men of the country."

The question of peculiarity of race is so intimately connected with the true doctrine of the motive power of the blood that Thomas Jefferson, in pursuing the former, came very near stumbling on the latter. In his Notes on Virginia he says: "Perhaps, too, a difference of structure in the pulmonary apparatus, which a late ingenious experimentalist (Mr. Crawford) has discovered to be the princini water. pal regulator of animal heat, may have disabled them the negroes) from extricating, in the act of inspiration, so ford to bear with complacency the blows which your much of that fluid from the outer air, or obliged them in

expiration to part with more of it."
What Mr. Jefferson imagined, I have proved by the spiometic and by anatomical observations actually to exist. There is a difference in the pulmonary apparatus. The negro consumes less oxygen than the white man. Hence his motions are slower, according to that lately discovered law which shows that the circulation of the blood and muscular motion are in proportion to the amount of oxygen consumed in respiration, and also the generation of animal heat. The negro's slow motions, coldness, and torpor, and the obtenebration of his intellectual and moral faculties, when left to himself and not under the stimulus of compulsion to make him oxygenate, and decarbonsides many other cases that might be mentioned of the ral faculties, when left to himself and not under the stimulus of compulsion to make him oxygenate, and decarbonize his blood by expanding his lungs, would doubtless have led Mr. Jefferson to the perception of the great truth announced by Mrs. Willard, and also perhaps Sir Benjamin Brodi, who kept poisoned animals alive by inflating their lungs, had physiology made the same advances in their day as at the present time. If they had known that there was no direct communication between the arteries and the same advances that might be mentioned of the practical utility of the new doctrine, Dr. Mussey, a distinguished young surgeon of Cincinnati, very recently with chloroform, by bringing into play the hoematokinetic or blood-moving power by the identical means that I and your correspondent of the Census Bureau had used before him. I freely excuse the caricatures sent out from the process of the metrics of the me day as at the present time. If they had known that the was no direct communication between the arteries and the veins, none between the blood sent to the lungs and that that Bureau of myself and the new doctrine of the motive going from thence to the heart, they would have seen at going from thence to the heart, they would have seen at going from thence to the heart, they would have seen at going from thence to the heart, they would have seen at going from thence to the heart, they would have seen on consideration not to be out of the line of once the necessity of looking for some other motive power of the blood going to the heart. Mrs. Willard looked for

proper to take the same liberty with the facts and figures of the census returns that he has been pleased to do with those relating to the new doctrine of the motive powers of the blood, calling on his imagination for a figure where none exists, and spiriting away a few standing in his way, it would not be a difficult task to make Rhode Island turn up as entitled to a larger representation in Congress than New York. He has certainly called on his imagination to supply him with a figure in representing me as attributing the motive power of the blood to caloric. I have no where advocated such a doctrine, and in several of my papers in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal I have expressly warned the reader that I had nothing to do with that hypothesis. I accepted the doctrine of the blood is located in the lungs and derived from respiration," as a great physiological truth requiring no hypothesis to uphold it; being a law, like that of gravity or magnetism, better without an explanation than with one. It is true that the hypothesis alluded to lent its tenuous and expansive wings to the American Felia Nata Jovis to rise to the perception of a great physiological truth, hid far from fifty miles an hour. Such speed must have been from the scientific world. But the law or truth itself was perfectly delightful to the passengers, especially such of them as held the safety of their necks of no particular gravity by its discoverer hypothetically attributing it to account. realms of ether.

Your ingenious correspondent, not content with trying to entangle me in a hypothesis which I expressly repudiated, has taken the liberty, in his quotations, to reverse the sense by important omissions. Thus, in one of my publications in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1853, page 189, I said:

"The time is approaching when America will look back with wonder that there ever was an age in which her people were humbugged by a physiology imported from Europshrouded in so much darkness as to place the chief motiv power of that nourishing fluid called the blood in the mechan cal propulsion of a muscular organ which not half the animal to \$5,482. creation have got, no young embryos, and very few animalcules." He quoted this sentence verbatim until he same to the

words "muscular organ," and then spirited away the baing the sentence apart, at a place where not even a comma divided it, he was enabled to convert the fragment into a saw for his logic, and to represent me as having pronounced the doctrine a humbug that a muscular or gan has any agency in propelling the blood; whereas I sisted of eight houses, fronting on Columbia street, and have never denied the agency of that muscular organ extending from Middagh to Cranberry streets. They were called the heart in assisting to propel the blood going from it. I have elsewhere shown that the lymphatics in some animals have hearts or muscular organs expressly constructed to assist in propelling the lympth; but I have dred and twenty thousand dollars. denied the heart's agency in propelling the blood coming to it. I have denied its agency in that class of animals having no heart; also in all animals in the early stage of two are sufficient of themselves, when duly considered, to awaken the inquiring mind of our countrymen to the necessity of looking out for some other motive power of caught between a bolt and a shaft in a mill at Centre the blood than that derived from a muscular organ. Be- Falls on Friday night last, and before the wheel could be sides the animals without a heart, there are twelve thou-stapped he was carried round the shaft some fifty times, sand species of fishes with a heart to propel the blood his body striking a dresser, which stood a foot and a half into the gills, but no muscular organ to propel it through from the shaft, at every revolution. He was injured in a the body. The hypothesis that the small, feeble, muscu- shocking manner; both thighs, both legs, and both arms lar organ impelling the blood into the gills drives it being broken, (one arm in two places,) an ankle dislothrough the body of the fish, loses sight of the fact that cated, and the two fingers that were caught torn off. the blood-vessels going to and returning from the gills Strange to say, "hopes" are entertained of his recovery. gether, with no direct communication between them, and several samples of paper made of reeds or cane of a spethe fact that in the human system it has been ascertained by experiment that the impulsion of the blood going from States; and also a sample made by the same process

the heart is lost before it reaches the capillaries. ing to it with tenacity, whether the animal has got a from pine shavings is designed for wrapping or env

eart or not.

I have said enough, I think, to convince you of the unairness of your correspondent's arguments, and to prove

Paper has been made within a few years past from a red with various success. A small fairness of your correspondent's arguments, and to prove the necessity of looking up some other motive power of several substances, and with various success. A small the blood besides that announced in England upwards of two centuries ago—a great discovery when it was made, but perhaps has done more harm than good, in conse-quence of its being stretched to unwarrantable dimen-ed quite encouraging. The effort now brought to our brought down to its natural preportions it explains little entire success. The gentlemen entitled to the credit of or nothing beyond the fact that the blood, after having it are B. A. Lavender, Esq. and Mr. Henry Lowe, an

named the witnesses who were present, besides those made by Dr. Dowler. Having quoted the Hebrew in proof of by Dr. Dowler. Having quoted the Hebrew in proof of Mrs. Willard's position, your correspondent calls in question my knowledge of the alphabet, but "is not certain." But if I know not the alphabet, candor should oblige him to award me the more credit for having made the alligators of the Mississippi (the same animals generically as the sacred crocodiles of the Nile) talk Hebrew and explain some very difficult passages in Scripture of which the true meaning had been lost; such passages, for instance, as "the life of the flesh is in the blood thereof," and the life of the blood is derived from the air respired. Such portions of the sacred text are not fully believed by theologians themselves—a contracted hypothetical dogtheologians themselves—a contracted hypothetical dog-matism called learning, derived from heathen philosophy, Coming from the Census Bureau, and relating to a truth, whether theologians believe it or not. The motive question not personal but of general interest, I suppose power thus derived from the air respired I have ventured to express by the word hamatokinety, formed from two Greek substantives, one meaning blood and the other metive power, synonymous with the Latin "motor." Your one meaning blood, does not require the genitive case, as I have got it, instead of the nominative, as the Census Bureau would have it? But notwithstanding my defi-Your correspondent gives notice that he would listen to the new doctrine if it could explain the feetal circulation.

mother. But subsequent experiments with the microscope have demonstrated that it is not the same blood and directed to be published, but the millions among air contained in water. Fishes and no other aquatic animal can live in water deprived of atmospheric air. They breathe, or, in other words, their blood is oxygenated by means of gills or branchise; the feetus breathes, or has its blood oxygenated by means of the substance called the placenta, which, like the branchiæ of the batrachians, or rogs, is cast off when atmospheric respiration is estab-ished. In both cases it is the vital air which gives vitality and motion to the blood; the aquatic animal deriving the requisite oxygen from the water in contact with that fine net-work of vessels called the gills or branchice, and the fœtus from that net-work of vessels called the placents, in water.
In conclusion, permit me to add that I can well af-

motive power of the blood, although regarding them as left-handed and coming from an unexpected quarter, in consideration that the damages done to the theory have been more than compensated by the proofs he has given its official duties in calling attention to a subject which has only to be investigated to give a greater number of If your correspondent of the Census Bureau should see people to count when the next census is taken. Respectfully, your obedient servant, SAM'L A. CARTWRIGHT, M.D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The year 1854 will begin and end on the Sabbath ; five months in the year will contain five Sabbaths each; and there will be fifty-three Sabbaths in the year.

At Ashland, Ky., on Saturday night, at a raffling match, two young men quarrelled about seven cents, when one, named Thornton Hool, stabbed the other, named Manks, through the heart, killing him instantly.

Rev. Jacob W. Cooper, a Methodist clergyman of South Groton, Mass., was arrested at Lowell on Saturday even ing for breach of promise, and was carried back to Groton in the custody of the sheriff. He is accused of hav-

ing promised to marry two ladies of his congregati A few days since the lightning train on the Central Railroad ran from Schenectady to Utica in one hour and forty-five minutes, including stops—a rate not

The California steamships Yankee Blade, Star of the West, and George Law, which sailed from New York on Monday, took out an aggregate of fourteen hundred and

fifty passengers. A robber in a hotel in Halifax the other day was found kneeling at a trunk in the room of a boarder, and, on being discovered, said he was at his prayers, and begged not to be interrupted. He was politely left to finish his devotions and decamp with his booty.

The receipts of the Kentucky Colonization Society from October 25, 1853, to December 5, 1853, amounte

Speaking of the mining prospects for gold in Franklin county, Maine, the Portland Advertiser says that the original discoverer of the gold contemplates mining with lance of the sentence, which I have itslicized. By tear- fifty hands the coming season. It is rumored that \$800

The beautiful block of buildings on Brooklyn Heights. and overlooking the bay, known as Colonnade row, which were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, connearly all occupied by the families of New York merchants, who were successful in saving but little of their furniture. The buildings were erected in 1835, at a cost of one hun-

Fifteen of the artizans and mechanics employed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia have been detailed by their existence, before that organ is formed. The facts the Treasurer to proceed to California to assist in the ortheir existence, before that organ is formed. The facts stated in the sentence which your correspondent tore in two are sufficient of themselves when duly considered, for duty at the New York Assay Office.

Robert Hamilton, seventeen years of age, got his fingers

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER .- We have just examined Although the progress of natural history since the days of Harvey has demonstrated that in a large class of animals there is no central muscular organ of propulsion, and that embryos, in the early stage of their existence, have a very active circulation before the heart is formed, have a very active circulation before the heart is orthough the same and the same and the same and the same are a very active circulation before the heart is formed, have a very active circulation before the heart is formed. yet old Fogyism in medicine still stands upon its ortho-doxy, and becomes more intolerant as its errors and imdoxy, and becomes more intolerant at the former and the former and

ons and made to explain almost every thing; but when attention is highly creditable, and has the promise of or nothing beyond the fact that the blood, after having arrived at the heart, receives a propulsion in that organ which is lost, or nearly so, before it reaches the capillary system.

It is not necessary to follow your correspondent in his attempt to parry the force which my experiments on the crocodile give to the new doctrine of the circulation of the blood, by alleging they were made by others and not by myself; since at least an hundred journals have noticed the experiments that I made myself, at my own house, and the improvement is considerable. They are sanguine that, with proper apparatus, paper can be manufactured of reeds or wood, as the main staple, by their process, worth 12½ to 16 cents, and at a cost not exceeding 6½ cents per pound.

[Baltimore Sun.]